

CAMPAIGN OPENED BY REPUBLICANS WITH BIG RALLY

A score of candidates for nomination on the Republican senatorial and representative tickets made their bow before an Aala park audience last night, each one being given an opportunity to be presented before the great audience that the electorate might know them by sight, and listen to their appeals for votes at the coming primary elections on October 5.

Within the grandstand the candidates sat under the glaring lights, surrounded by musicians, and out upon the park lawn hundreds and hundreds of men and women sat, stood and sat upon the grass, and remained until a late hour until all the candidates had been heard.

It was noticeable that many of the candidates were old Republican war-horses and that since their first appearance in the speaker's stand years ago their hair had grown white and their faces were marked with the lines of age.

John Lane Presides
John C. Lane presided, introducing the candidates both in Hawaiian and in English, and giving brief biographical sketches of each, so that when the candidates came to the rail, some thing of their lives were already known to the multitude.

Hawaiian melodies, interspersed with the latest popular trench selections such as "Smile, Smile, Smile," added to the interest of the evening.

"You will find better men among the Republican candidates than you will among the Democrats," said Mr. Lane in his opening address. "Exercise your franchise wisely. Don't vote for men who are not qualified to hold office. All our legislation should be in sympathy with the war aims of our Nation." He appealed to the audience to remember the Liberty Bond campaign.

"Billy" Aylett showed his old time vigor as a public speaker, and asked them to vote for him again. He backed his candidacy upon his having served two terms in the legislature, and being a "handy" for forty-four years.

W. H. Dickson, announced himself as "Good Boy Bill," in following "old Billy" Aylett, and made his maiden speech as a candidate for the house. Frank Andrews, having been at the bar for seventeen years, said that the laws should be made by lawyers and he was one of them who asked to be sent to the legislature, in which he served in 1903 and 1905.

George W. Smith, candidate for the senate, analyzed the Republican and Democratic platforms and gave the definite intimation that the Republican will enter the campaign after the primaries by attacking their opponent's platform, or lack of one, as Mr. Smith said.

King New In Politics

Charles E. King, candidate for the senate, on stepping to the rail was honored with a fringing of ginger lei placed around his neck by a daughter of Hawaii, the little ceremony being applauded. Mr. King said that although a son of Hawaii and therefore a kamaaina, he was a mahini in politics. It is the custom of the kamaainas, however, to give the best and all their hospitality to the mahini. Therefore, as a mahini in politics, he asked for the votes and hospitality of the electorate. He said he stood as a hundred percent American. He pledged himself to support the principles and the platform of the Republican party.

Edward P. Fogarty, who also wore two ginger leis, asked support for the senatorial nomination. He considered himself a hundred percent American, and by his long residence and interest in the problems of the rich and poor, considered himself also a hundred percent Hawaiian.

John Wise Hopeful

John Wise, candidate for the senate, was introduced as representing the "new element" here. He said he was leaving for Seattle and Buffalo on Friday to attend sessions of stevedoring labor unions which would affect the interests of the stevedores of Hawaii, but hoped the people here would place his name on the ballot.

E. C. Peters, introduced as "St. Peter," said that when all the candidates came up before the voters at the primaries on October 5, it would be like a good old time Republican convention, just for the selection of the proper number of candidates to be voted upon in November. It would be for the voters in October to determine who should be the Republican banner bearers, and was not an elimination contest, but a decision for the selection of candidates which rested with the voters. He asked to be named as one.

Charles F. Chillingworth, president of the senate, having already served twelve years, appeared again as a candidate, and stood upon his whole record for the voters to decide whether he should again be a candidate.

Bott's Maiden Speech

E. J. Botts made his maiden speech as a candidate for the lower house, and with his interpreter, made a hit with the audience. He was introduced as a young attorney who went from New York into the law, and has made good in city hall circles as city purchasing agent. He said the war has taken all the matinee frivolity out of the legislature, and that the 1919 session will not be child's play. The Republicans have presented a ticket with thirteen names on it as candidates for the house from the Fourth District and he asked to be one of the six named at the primaries.

Gas Kalamano, of Laie, proved to be one of the real orators of the evening, making an impassioned address in Hawaiian, and pledging himself to support the platform throughout. He made a good appearance and received a prolonged applause.

A. Lewis, Jr., manager of the bank

The keynote speech of the opening campaign of the Republican party was delivered last night at Aala Park by George W. Smith, candidate for the senatorial nomination, in which he analyzed the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties, commending what he said were the complete pledges of the Republicans and denouncing as the lack of frankness in the Democratic platform.

Mr. Smith charged the local Democrats with still being held by the hide-bound traditions of their party, by its lack of progressiveness, and with being unable to take a clear position to outline a policy to lay before the voters. He said they were strangely silent on most of the important subjects.

There was no pledge that their candidates, he said, will do anything to support the army or navy, or that they would legislate in Hawaii for any measure that would in any way contribute to the support of the boys of Hawaii now serving in the army. Mr. Smith's statements, which may stand as an analysis of the aims and objects of the entire list of candidates of the Republican party, was as follows:

"The Republican party in Hawaii comes before you tonight and asks your support of its principles and candidates in this, the greatest year in the history of the Nation."

"The party asks your support of its principles as outlined in its platform and which I shall now take up and compare with those offered by the party opposed to us in the coming election."

"First, the Republican party pledges support to the war policies of the President and the Nation and pledges its candidates to support every measure that, at this end, will help to win the war without delay and win it not by compromise but by decision—victory that shall bring peace to the world, a peace the terms of which shall be written by the Allies in Berlin."

"In congress and throughout the Nation it has been the Republican party and its leaders that have given the greatest support to their President and his advisers in what has been asked to carry on this great struggle. Time and again the President has called on the Republican members in congress to support him, when he has had opposition in his own party and right loyal support through all that he has asked for in legislation of the Nation."

"Now, what has the Democratic platform to say on this great subject? I find six words on their platform, 'Woodrow Wilson and Win the War.' That is all. No pledge to support the army and navy! No pledge that they will legislate here in Hawaii for any measure that will in any way contribute to the support of their friends and my friends, of your boys, and my boys that are in the army in France, on the Mainland, or at Schofield and Shafter, and they close the subject by declaring for 'Practical Patriotism'—whatever that may mean."

"We do not question the loyalty or devotion of these gentlemen; we do not doubt their willingness to serve if necessary, but, held by the hide-bound traditions of their party, by its lack of progressiveness, its position of always looking to the past and not to the future, they are unable to take a clear position to outline a policy to lay before the voters."

"The Republican platform sends cheer and encouragement to our boys on the Western front and tells them they shall not be forgotten in the years to come, just as the Republican party has always cheered for those who have held the Flag on high and preserved the liberty of the Nation. Its record in support of Hawaii and prominent in civil affairs, and candidate for the House, said that when the history of the war is written and the part played by the United States, there would be written an important part relating to the splendid support given the Democratic president by the Republicans in congress and in the country, on all questions concerning the prosecution of the war. The Republicans in congress, he said, were large enough, broad enough and big enough to sink party politics for the benefit of the country and the world."

"It is known to the credit of the great mass of the American people here, and Mr. Lewis, that whenever the President asked the Republicans to help him they did and thereby created the greatest arm of the world."

He said it is demanded of the Republican party that the best material shall be put up as candidates at the coming election. The Republicans have responded to that call. He believed his knowledge gained here in eighteen years of residence gave him experience to deal with problems that will arise in the legislature and he asked the electorate to place him on the ballot.

"I make no claims as representing any distinctive class or race," he said. "I will go to the legislature to serve all the people, for a legislator is a servant of the people."

John K. Kamaonaka, who formerly served in the House, asked to be sent back again. He was followed by a number of other candidates, for both house and senate, who spoke briefly, and along similar lines. These were W. T. Hastings, J. H. Egan, J. Ashmun Benveny, James K. Jarrett, Harold K. Castle, W. A. Dickson, Eddie F. Jones, B. Kama, Eli Crawford and James K. Hakudo. The latter showed real oratorical fire as an interpreter for other candidates and demonstrated his skill as a speaker when it came to addressing his own constituency.

Lincoln in the Civil War. McKinley, in the Spanish War and now Wilson in this war is unassailable.

Home Rule
"The Republican party stands straight and clear on this question and has stood since its organization in Hawaii. Home Rule in strict accordance with the spirit and intent of the Organic Act on this subject—On this subject our Democratic friends are strangely silent."

Public Lands and Homesteads
"Here there is no mistaking the language of the Republican platform. It demands, first, that any changes in the Organic Act affecting our lands should first receive the sanction of our own legislature, where the land problem of the Territory is better understood than it can be in Washington. The platform calls for a commission of agricultural experts to pass on the needs of the homesteaders with full power to make public lands and agreements on the use of water, purchase of products and for the advancement of the interests of the small farmer."

"We also ask for an amendment to the land law that shall give preference to our soldier boys, when they return from their battle to freedom."

"The Democratic platform tells us that they favor homesteading with liberal recognition of claims of soldiers and sailors. What does this mean? What indication does it give of the legislation proposed. No promises or recommendations of work to be done."

"The Republican platform asks for the extension of the Federal Farm Loan Act to Hawaii, or if the act cannot be so extended we ask for legislation extending the same favors to the farmer homesteader in our territory."

Prohibition
"Read the straight statement in the Republican platform on this subject: 'We commend the Prohibition Bill passed by congress and of which our Delegate Kubio secured the enactment.' A straight, clear, open endorsement of a law that in one month has done more for the manhood of the territory, and in the years to come will do more than any that has been passed. We are now in line with the best sentiments of the mainland and of the country's rulers."

"Our Democratic opponents call for 'Prohibition by Plebisite.' What does this mean? Do they mean that they favor calling for a vote on the subject? Do they favor going back to the day of the saloon with poverty and crime following after?"

Woman Suffrage
"The Republican party first proposed this legislation. They have favored it in every platform, and if returned to the next legislature, they propose to give the suffrage to five wives and mothers of the land, more especially if the Democratic party favors a plebisite on the question of prohibition. This is something that the wives and mothers can vote on to protect themselves, their homes and their children."

Economy
"In these days when every citizen is called upon to do his utmost, to give his last dollar if necessary to uphold our boys in their fight for freedom against the hordes of darkness, when we are pledged to feed and support our Allies and the starving refugees of Europe, it would be a crime for any state or territory to waste public moneys in unnecessary appropriations, or the creation of new offices or needless public works. We need to save every dollar to light the enemy at our gates and to bring peace with victory."

"The Democratic platform calls only for economical administration of public business. It says nothing about economy in appropriations, nothing about curtailment of wasteful expenditures. No promise is made that their candidates will hold themselves down to only that which will sustain the territory in this hour of the Nation's trial."

"The Democratic platform says nothing about taxation or readjustment of the tax laws."

"The Republican platform calls for an adjustment of the tax laws so that the burden will be borne by those who can best afford to pay."

Tenement Houses
"We place ourselves in the support of a law that shall give power to the county governments to deal with an evil that so affects the welfare, health and happiness of so many of our fellow citizens. Our opponents are silent on this subject."

Food and Food Products
"We propose to so broaden the power of the food commission that they will be able to prevent high prices, the holding back of food of the control by corporations or by individuals of the funds necessary to the life of the working people."

"Our friends on the other side have forgotten this important subject. What? Schools
"Throughout the nation and through all its history the Republican party has firmly stood for the support of the schools and for the education of the young, without regard to position in life, and for the teaching of the duties of an American citizen and for a proper training for the life that lies before them."

"The Democratic party proposes the consolidation of territorial and city and county elections."

"This we shall fight to the last. It is an evil which every state has had to fight and which every honest public man opposes. The elections should be held on different dates, to produce the best results."

"The Republican platform cordially endorses the work done by our delegate to congress, Honorable Kubio Kalamano, and to the successful legislation he has accomplished in the congress."

"His long experience, his acquaintance with members of congress, his familiarity with the work of legislation and his knowledge of our needs all call for your hearty support."

"The Republican party is the party of the present and the party of the future."

"Before the Legislature of 1921 can meet God grant this war may be over."

Place For Business Man
"It is therefore necessary, at this time, that thought be given to the future; that legislation be enacted and thought out to meet the conditions here and on the mainland, that will follow the end of the war, and the restoration of peace. Here is where the business man comes to the front."

ALLIES TALK OVER AFTER WAR CONTROL

Commercial Policies Are Considered and Various Plans Are Being Formulated

WASHINGTON, September 10.—(Associated Press)—Allied control of raw materials after the war is perhaps receiving more serious attention from the British than any other post-war policy, according to advice received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Philip B. Kennedy, American commercial attaché at London, in a report to Washington officials, says that after the British government has perfected with the dominion governments a plan for obtaining control of materials in the British Empire, it is expected that representations will be made to the United States and other allied countries for some common action.

Important meetings of the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet were held in London during July, he says, at which prime ministers and other representatives of the dominions were present. The conference is a deliberative body which reports its decisions to the cabinet, a more executive organization. Questions of imperial policy were discussed at the meetings, which were regarded of unusual authority because of the prominence of the conference.

Methods Considered
A special committee of the conference was appointed to consider the best methods by which essential raw materials may be controlled, and Bonaux, chancellor of the Exchequer, has informed Parliament that the dominions have been made with the dominion representatives for the control of materials are to be the basis for beginning negotiations with other countries.

Close imperial cooperation in matters of economic policy is favored by the dominion representatives, judging from their utterances. Mr. Kennedy reports. He adds that Australia and New Zealand are interested in retaining the German colonies in the Pacific and in combating German trade after the war.

The dominions were asked to pass law similar to the British non-ferrous metal industries act, which makes it necessary to obtain licenses to trade in metals. Such legislation is designed to free the British empire from dependence on German-controlled organizations.

Other Questions
Another important resolution adopted by the conference is understood to have asked the dominions to cooperate with the imperial government in protecting the developing British dye industry.

The conference also considered questions relating to the development of inter-imperial trade, such as transport, news service, parcel post, statistics and emigration. Improved steamship connections between Great Britain and the dominions was favored, also as more comprehensive news service at cheaper cable tolls and coming from a strictly British source. A statistical bureau was proposed for London, which would compile and transmit information from different parts of the empire. Control of immigration after the war was also discussed.

Although the dominion representatives desire immediate consideration of the important questions relating to the close cooperation of different parts of the empire, Mr. Kennedy points out that it is not certain that the British government be prepared to perfect finally a program a future economic policy during the war. He says Mr. Law regards this problem one for after war.

Tariff Matters
None of the meetings openly discussed the tariff, but according to Mr. Kennedy, such a policy is favored by many, but the tariff question is yet an issue in the United Kingdom on which there is not many unity of opinion. The old free trade sentiment in the liberal party is evidently unchanged and the Labor party is seemingly opposed of any policy which would affect cheap raw materials. The latter also has continued itself to resolutions favoring an open door economic policy after the war as the best way to guaranteeing future peace. Before the United Kingdom can come to a definite decision on the tariff probably the issue will have to be joined by the conflicting interests, according to reports received here, and this may be something the government will not care to bring up during the war.

REVEL-STROKE, British Consul September 12.—(Associated Press)—A stupor eight feet and three inches long and weighing two hundred and thirty pounds was caught on a bus at Bannock, Rut, near Arrowhead, by Wain Andrews, a returned sailor, recently. Three men had tried to throw it while Andrews killed it with one blow.

"In this hour of trial the President of the Nation has called to him the greatest business minds of the country. They are giving their time to us, loyally, and without thought of their own affairs."

"The Republican party in this territory can best serve you in preparing for that time, by enacting in the session of 1919, the necessary laws and acts to meet the conditions that will follow this great struggle."

"The man of the future is the laboring man and the Republican party proposes to so legislate that the worker and the employer shall march arm in arm down to that future which lies before us, the future that with the victory to come, promises peace to all workers in all lands."

"We appeal to you for your support of the Republican party in the coming election, on the ground that the Republican party is the party of progress, of fidelity to promises and has the ability to carry out all that it undertakes."

"We appeal for your support of the candidates of the party, as being men who will work for the best interests of the territory, that will conserve the interest of the territory, that will protect all citizens in all walks of life and that will endeavor to provide wisely for the years to come."

LEPER STATION IS DANGER TO PUBLIC, ACCUSATION MADE

Charging that there is now and has been for some time gross negligence in the management of the Kahihi receiving station for lepers, negligence whereby the unfortunate patients at the station have lessened chances for recovery and as a further result of which the entire community is exposed unnecessarily and almost criminally to danger of contagion or infection from the leper patients, Mrs. Walter F. Macfarlane appeals to the public to demand an investigation and to insist upon a change of policy. She has attempted to arouse the board of health authorities to the situation, but has not been given the serious attention she believes the nature of her complaints justify, and from these officials she turns to the public at large.

She charges, among other things, that the supervision over the station is so lax that at least one national guardsman was permitted to visit the place in uniform and stay for some time in the rooms of some of the lepers, then return to his post without any effort being made to fumigate or disinfect his uniform or his hands.

SELL PIGS FROM STATION
She charges that pigs from the station pen, fed upon the scraps from the lepers' table, are being sold throughout the city, although the pigs are supposed to be raised to provide meat for the station. These pigs are sold in the city without authority and the money not being made a government realization.

She charges that ukuleles and guitars are being made by the station attendants, without the least effort being made to prevent them being handled by the patients, and are then sold at large in the city.

She charges that the delivery boys from the Honolulu stores and provision houses are permitted to accept money from the patients directly and without sterilization, and that this money goes into the various city tills and is handled in the ordinary course of business as change. These delivery boys handle the lepers' money and then continue their rounds, delivering groceries and meats to city customers.

She charges that when the educated ones among the patients protest against this disregard of the health of the public generally or enter any protest against any other of the various abuses that have crept in, they are threatened with reprisal by the caretaker and his assistants and are warned that they will be sent to Kalaupapa by the first boat if ever detected making complaints.

Won't Obey Orders
She charges that the caretaker and his assistants refuse to carry out the instructions of the trained nurse at the station in the matter of special diets for patients under treatment, thus retarding the work of the physician and hindering the prospects of cures. Because of the inability to secure any work of intelligent cooperation in her work, the trained nurse now at the station is resigning.

Mrs. Macfarlane, who has been carefully investigating complaints for the past several months, has been more or less evasively treated by the board of health officials, while certain of the lesser employees by whom she has stated she could prove certain of these charges and even graver ones have been dismissed from the employment of the board of health before she could call upon them.

Some of the matters in her hands have been laid directly before Governor McCarthy, who, Mrs. Macfarlane states, is showing a sympathetic interest and promises action. Other matters she desires to bring directly to the attention of the public, both for the sake of the patients in the receiving station and for the sake of the public, which is being exposed to the worst of all diseases by the very men who are being paid to safeguard the public.

Demand Public Meeting
In a letter to The Advertiser, Mrs. Macfarlane says:
Editor Advertiser—Not being a Republican, nor Democrat, nor suffragette, I feel that I can speak freely and without fear of misunderstanding as to motives. At this critical time of politics, the matters hereafter referred to would be good subjects for all politicians who desire to do the best to save their country and their fellow beings to take up for investigation and to demand a public meeting of the board of health at the Kahihi Receiving Station for lepers. As what I have to speak of concerns the public, such a meeting should be public.

The isolation of the inmates of the Kahihi and Malakal settlements, and the rules and regulations which hem them in being so rigid, abuses of authority accumulate, and attempts to correct these abuses are causes for the transportation of the objects from Honolulu to Kalaupapa. This impels me to take this means of reaching the public on behalf of those whose voices are stifled by the order of their keepers.

Efforts Are Blocked
Abuses there have been, and corrections have been infrequent, while efforts made to meet with those charged with the direction of the lives of these afflicted people have, in my own experience, been blocked by obstacles. In the way, even to the quick discharge by the board of health of the very subordinates by whom these abuses could be proved.

Two serious complaints, but not the most serious, that have reached me recently are, first, the permitting of a Hawaiian national guardsman in Japanese uniform to visit the patients in their rooms, from there to return to his camp, and fellow guardsmen without being fumigated. Think of him, probably carrying not only the dreaded disease back to the thousands of boys in camp here, but, if called to the service in France, perhaps also carrying it to the American soldiers there!

Secondly, the passing of money from the patients to drivers of delivery wagons, the same coins being turned

MEXICANS BEGIN TO SEE TRUE LIGHTS

American Propaganda Is Finally Showing Its Effect In Combatting Germanism

MEXICO CITY, September 12.—(Associated Press)—The American publicity campaign is showing results in Mexico. The wide-spread dissemination of facts concerning the war aims and accomplishments of the United States are, according to foreigners long resident here, bringing about changes of sentiment, which, if not characterized as love for Americans, may be at least be called respect.

The effect of the Allied black list becomes more noticeable daily. The Germans apparently have much less money than formerly to spend on propaganda. German firms, forced to deal in hidden ways, to secure even the smallest imports from the states, are less prosperous. Arraigning German officials and business men in public places is decreasing. Since it became known that four members of the American club, alone in the building at the time, evicted thirteen Germans who invaded the club, there have been no

Spreading Information
Posters, pamphlets, reading matter for newspapers, war photographs for window display, daily official cable reports, reading rooms, moving pictures and authoritative statements by American officials on international questions, are among the means adopted by the United States government to change long standing dislike for Americans that has prevailed in Mexico.

Through these various channels the war aims of the United States, its accomplishments in the raising of a huge army, the sending of a million and a half men overseas in record time, its achievements in building a merchant marine, its enormous expenditures, and the unity of its people, are being brought to the attention of the intelligent Mexican public in a way never before attempted. The campaign also is having its effect on the American residents who armed with facts and encouraged by news of American successes in battle are doing vigorous personal missionary work.

Another effect of the truth campaign is the disclosure of the falsity of the news reports regarding German successes and aims, for which Teuton propagandists are responsible. It has been shown that the German papers published here do not receive the news in the way they advertise, that it is taken from American papers, smuggled across the border at Laredo, distorted in the rewriting and then telegraphed to German papers in the capital and other cities.

Outward signs of the increase in popular sentiment are the number of newspapers seeking news reports from American sources, the amount of space given in periodicals to allied war news, the increase in the number of posters and in the news, even to the quick discharge by the board of health of the very subordinates by whom these abuses could be proved.

Sentiment Changes
When President Wilson, General Pershing the American flag and marching American soldiers first appeared some time ago on the screen in a downtown motion picture theater there was a protest. Recently, in a theater holding more than 1000 spectators, in a poor district where anti-American sentiment has been high, there was not a murmur when virtually the same characters flickered on the screen. In fact, one ardent pro-Mexican to be forcibly prevented from making an anti-German speech.

According to mining and smelter men, reports that German interests are

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C. S. CRANE, Business Manager.

buying up huge areas of mineral and oil lands are quite contrary to the facts. They assert that German mining interests are in sore straits and that no ore produced in a German-owned mine is being smelted.

There also is a noticeable lack of the anti-American satire that formerly pervaded certain theatrical performances given in the capital. Recently a well known star put on a proudly sketch and achieved some measure of success with it.

That the German propaganda leaders have realized their machine is slipping a cog is shown by the well authenticated report that the management of El Democrito, a leader in attacks on the United States, is to be changed. The post has been occupied by Rafael Martinez, a deputy, known under the pen name of "Rip Rip," who was elected to the senate at the recent elections.

A Good Suggestion
Try Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv.